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Advancement of women

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pedro **Cardoso** (Brazil)

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Advancement of women" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee held a general discussion on item 64 jointly with item 65 at its 10th to 14th meetings, from 11 to 13 October, and considered proposals and took action on item 64 at its 19th, 21st, 29th, 33rd, 41st and 43rd meetings, on 19, 21 and 28 October and on 2, 15 and 18 November 2005. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/60/SR.10-14, 19, 21, 29, 33, 41 and 43).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (A/60/137 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/60/165);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/60/206);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women (A/60/211);

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/60/38).

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/372);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2004 (A/60/274);

(h) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/281);

(i) Identical letters dated 18 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly (A/60/79);

(j) Letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the Doha Declaration and Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005 (A/60/111);

(k) Letter dated 21 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of China to the Secretary-General transmitting the Beijing Plus 10 Declaration: solidarity for gender equality, development and peace, adopted at the Beijing Plus 10 Conference to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (A/60/371);

(l) Letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.3/60/11).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 11 October, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Director of the Internal Audit Division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (see A/C.3/60/SR.10).

5. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see A/C.3/60/SR.10).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.12

6. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of France, on behalf of Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway, Panama,

Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women" (A/C.3/60/L.12) and orally revised it as follows:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 5, the words "and, whenever possible, draw attention to it, so as to expand opportunities for contribution to its preparation and follow-up" were inserted;

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 6, the words "and to provide, as applicable, the Secretary-General with updated information on issues to be covered by the study" were inserted.

7. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guyana, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the 21st meeting, on 21 October, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.12, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution I).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of France made a statement (see A/C.3/60/SR.21).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.13 and Rev.1

11. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Canada, Guatemala, Jordan, Mexico, the Niger and Slovenia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Development Fund for Women" (A/C.3/60/L.13). Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, Thailand and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which it established the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme, as well as its resolution 56/130 of 19 December 2001,

"*Reaffirming* the Beijing Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, which recognizes the special role of the Fund in the promotion of economic and political empowerment of women, and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled

'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century',

"*Welcoming* the declaration adopted by the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which emphasizes that implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action is essential to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Welcoming also* the commitment of Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, as set out in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women and peace and security,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and noting that the number of States parties to the Convention is among the highest for human rights conventions,

"*Welcoming* the contributions that the Fund has made in supporting initiatives of Member States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to formulate and implement activities that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women,

"*Recalling* its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 and Council resolution 2004/4 of 7 July 2004 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,

"*Welcoming* Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/54 of 27 July 2005, entitled 'United Nations Development Fund for Women',

"*Noting* the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme directions, as stipulated in the annex to resolution 39/125,

"1. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, containing a results-focused report on progress in implementing its multi-year funding framework 2004-2007;

"2. *Commends* the focus by the Fund on strategic programmes in its four core areas of work, reducing feminized poverty, ending violence against women, halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and achieving gender equality in democratic governance and in post-conflict countries, and on supporting innovative programming within the context of the Beijing Platform for Action as well as commitments made at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;

"3. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing collaboration between the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the Office

of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and calls upon these entities to continue their collaborative efforts;

"4. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to contribute to the harmonization and coordination processes of United Nations reform through strengthened partnerships with other funds, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system through the promotion of women's human rights and gender equality perspective in the policies, guidelines and tools developed by the United Nations Development Group;

"5. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Fund to strengthen the gender equality perspective in formulation, implementation and evaluation processes related to poverty reduction strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations development assistance frameworks, and urges the Fund to support these processes;

"6. *Encourages* the Fund to support strengthened and coordinated action on gender equality at the country level, including by advocating and building capacity of gender theme groups within United Nations country teams;

"7. *Urges* the United Nations system, to that end, to avail itself of the technical and coordination experience of the Fund on gender issues while undertaking efforts to implement gender mainstreaming internally;

"8. *Notes* the activities undertaken by the Fund in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 56/130, including activities relating to the impact of armed conflict on women and the role of women in peacebuilding, and the support it provides for the participation of women in peace processes, and urges the Fund to increase its efforts and enhance its capacity to support a coordinated approach of the United Nations system to strengthen gender justice in peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction;

"9. *Encourages* the Fund, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs to continue, in this regard, to consult and collaborate among themselves and with Member States, regional organizations and other United Nations partners on these activities;

"10. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, established by resolution 50/166 of 22 December 1995, as a critical response to the deep concern expressed at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly regarding the persistence of violence and crimes against women in all parts of the world, and urges all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to consider contributing or increasing contributions to the Trust Fund;

"11. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to support the gender equality and women's empowerment goals and targets of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, by working closely with women who are affected by or infected with HIV/AIDS to develop their capacity to influence programmes and policies,

building on its partnerships within the United Nations system, in particular with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

"12. *Also encourages* the Fund to respond to country requests for the development or strengthening of accountability mechanisms for gender equality, including by building the capacity of Governments to undertake gender-responsive budget analysis and to use sex-disaggregated data as a basis for gender-responsive public policy formulation;

"13. *Welcomes* the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the empowerment of women in all of the regions in which it operates, and notes with appreciation the enhanced programme activities of the Fund in the African region;

"14. *Encourages* the Fund to strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, and to provide assistance in order to implement the commitments on gender equality contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

"15. *Also encourages* the Fund to continue to assist Governments in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to advance gender equality at all levels, including by reinforcing the cooperation between Governments and civil society, especially women's organizations, and by supporting efforts to follow up the concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

"16. *Recognizes with appreciation* the increases in both core and particularly non-core contributions to the Fund made by Member States, private organizations and foundations, whose increased contributions demonstrate their commitment to the issues on which the Fund is working;

"17. *Urges*, accordingly, Member States, private organizations and foundations that have contributed to the Fund to continue to contribute and to consider increasing their financial contributions, and urges others that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund, in particular to enable it to reach the targets for core resources in its multi-year funding framework."

12. At its 33rd meeting, on 2 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/60/L.13/Rev.1) submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Subsequently, Andorra, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia,

Cameroon, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Estonia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Turkey and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

14. Also at the 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.13/Rev.1, without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution II).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Bolivia and Jordan (see A/C.3/60/SR.33).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.14 and Rev.1

16. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Togo, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas" (A/C.3/60/L.14). Subsequently, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 56/129 of 19 December 2001 and 58/146 of 22 December 2003,

"*Recalling also* the importance attached to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and their ten-year review and appraisal and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Member States resolved, inter alia, to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, where they also resolved to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by taking all necessary resolute action,

"*Welcoming* the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session in the context of the ten-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

"*Welcoming also* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, as well as the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), which called upon Governments to mainstream the gender perspective into development at all levels and in all sectors,

"*Welcoming further* the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2003 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted on 2 July 2003, which stressed the need for rural development to become an integral part of national and international development policies and of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system, and called for an enhanced role for rural women at all levels of rural development, including decision-making,

"*Recognizing* the critical role and contribution of rural women in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty,

"*Noting* that some effects of globalization may deepen the socio-economic marginalization of rural women,

"*Noting also* that the globalization process has had some benefits by providing opportunities for wage employment for rural women in new sectors,

"*Mindful* of the fact that the available data and existing tools of measurement and analysis are insufficient for a full understanding of the gender implications of the processes of globalization and rural change, and their impact on rural women,

"*Recognizing* the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at further improving the situation of women in rural areas,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Invites* Member States, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations and civil society, as appropriate, to continue their efforts to implement the outcome of and to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, including their reviews, and to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women in their national, regional and global development strategies by, inter alia:

"(a) Ensuring attention to rural women's needs and contributions, including through enhanced consultation, and their full participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of macroeconomic policies and programmes and poverty reduction strategy papers based on the Millennium Development Goals;

"(b) Pursuing the political and socio-economic empowerment of rural women and supporting their full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels, including through affirmative action and support for women's organizations, labour union or other associations and civil society groups promoting rural women's rights;

"(c) Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes, including

budget policies, paying increased attention to the needs of rural women so as to ensure that they benefit from policies and programmes adopted in all spheres and that the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty is reduced;

"(d) Ensuring that the perspectives of rural women are taken into account and that they participate in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and activities related to emergencies, natural disasters, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

"(e) Investing in and strengthening efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women through capacity-building and human resources development measures and the provision of a safe and reliable water supply and sanitation, nutritional programmes, education and literacy programmes, and health and social support measures, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support;

"(f) Designing and implementing policies that promote and protect the enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and creating an environment that does not tolerate violations of the rights of women and girls, including domestic violence;

"(g) Developing specific assistance programmes and advisory services to promote economic skills of rural women in banking, modern trading and financial procedures and providing microcredit and other financial and business services to a greater number of women in rural areas for their economic empowerment;

"(h) Taking steps towards ensuring that women's unpaid work and contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, including income generated in the informal sector, are visible, and supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment of rural women, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources;

"(i) Designing and revising laws to ensure that, where private ownership of land and property exists, rural women are accorded full and equal rights to own land and other property, including through the right to inheritance, and undertaking administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, appropriate technologies and access to markets and information;

"(j) Promoting programmes to enable rural women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men to share equally with women household and childcare responsibilities;

"(k) Mobilizing resources, including at the national level and through official development assistance, for increasing women's access to existing savings and credit schemes, as well as targeted programmes that provide women with capital, knowledge and tools that enhance their economic capacities;

"3. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to pay due attention to the situation of rural women in the consideration of the priority themes for its next multi-year programme of work;

"4. *Invites* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system dealing with issues of development to address and support the empowerment of rural women and their specific needs in their programmes and strategies, including in the context of globalization;

"5. *Stresses* the need to identify the best practices for ensuring that rural women have access to and full participation in the area of information and communication technologies, and invites the World Summit on the Information Society, at its second phase in Tunis, to take into consideration, while addressing gender issues, the priorities and needs of rural women and girls as active users of information and ensure their participation in developing and implementing global information and communication technology strategies;

"6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations and the relevant organizations of its system to ensure that the needs of rural women are mainstreamed into the integrated process of follow-up to the major summits and conferences in the economic and social fields, in particular the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2005 World Summit;

"7. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the concluding comments and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concerning their reports to the Committee when formulating policies and designing programmes focused on the improvement of the situation of rural women, including those to be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, addressing different aspects of the empowerment of rural women."

17. At its 29th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/60/L.14/Rev.1) submitted by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, El Salvador, the Gambia, Georgia, Jordan, Nepal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Mongolia orally revised the eighth preambular paragraph by inserting the words "including indigenous women" after the words "rural women".

19. Also at the 29th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.14/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution III).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.15 and Rev.1

21. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/C.3/60/L.15). Subsequently, Mexico joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all of its previous resolutions on the situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in particular resolutions 55/219 of 23 December 2000, 56/125 of 19 December 2001, 57/175 of 18 December 2002, 58/244 of 23 December 2003 and 59/260 of 23 December 2004,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 57/311 of 18 June 2003 on the financial situation of the Institute,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress report on the Institute by its Director with respect to the implementation of the programme of work for the period October 2004-May 2005, which measures progress through the utilization of indicators of achievement as established in the workplan for 2005,

"*Welcoming* the approval by the Executive Board of the Institute of the proposed workplan for 2006 and its endorsement of the operational budget for 2006,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of seeking medium-term sustainable financial resources for the Institute,

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Executive Board to actively promote a fund-raising strategy for the Institute,

"*Bearing in mind* the recommendation made by the Executive Board at its second session held on 1 June 2005 that the report of the Director of the Institute, the proposed operational budget for 2006 and other relevant documents be submitted to the General Assembly,

"*Recognizing* that the implementation of the programme of work and strategic plan for the Institute will contribute to a comprehensive discussion on international migration and development from a gender perspective,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Requests* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in accordance with its mandate, to actively participate in and contribute to discussions on issues related to international migration and development, in particular in the high-level dialogue thereon to

be held in September 2006 during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

"3. *Also requests* the Institute, in accordance with its mandate, to actively participate in and contribute to the examination of the special theme for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2006 entitled 'International migration and development';

"4. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate;

"5. *Urges* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund, particularly during this critical transitional period;

"6. *Decides* to provide its full support to the current efforts to revitalize the Institute and, in this regard, to provide it with the requisite funds to enable it to carry out its core functions for at least the next three years;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution."

22. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/60/L.15/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.15, as well as Greece, Italy and Spain.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.15/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.3/60/L.21 and Corr.1). Also at the same meeting, the Secretary read out an additional oral statement on financial implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

24. At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic made a statement (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

25. Also at the 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.15/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 138 to 12, with 26 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of),

Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine.

26. Statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Sweden (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Japan (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

27. A statement was also made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

28. After the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Mexico (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.16 and Rev.1

29. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Ecuador, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Philippines and Peru, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Violence against women migrant workers" (A/C.3/60/L.16). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all of its previous resolutions on violence against women migrant workers and those adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

"*Reaffirming* the provisions concerning women migrant workers contained in the outcome documents of the World Conference on Human

Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development and their five-year reviews,

"*Noting with appreciation* the various activities initiated by entities in the United Nations system, such as the Regional Programme on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the high-level panel discussion held by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session on 'Integration of gender perspectives on macroeconomics' which included a discussion on the protection of women migrant workers, as well as other activities through which the plight of women migrant workers continues to be assessed and alleviated,

"*Recognizing* the increasing feminization of international migration which demands greater gender-sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

"*Noting* the large numbers of women from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition who continue to venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families as a consequence of poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic conditions and, in this regard, recognizing that women, including women migrant workers, have a key contribution to make to the economy and to combating poverty,

"*Acknowledging* the economic benefits that accrue to both the country of origin and the country of destination from the employment of women migrant workers,

"*Expressing deep concern* at the continuing reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against women migrant workers, including, inter alia, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, domestic and family violence, racist and xenophobic acts and abusive labour practices,

"*Noting* the tendency of many migrant women to be employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work compared with that of men, which puts these women at greater risk of abuse and exploitation,

"*Emphasizing* the need for objective, comprehensive and broad-based information, possibly including a database for research and analysis, and a wide exchange of experience and lessons learned by individual Member States and civil society in the formulation of policies and concrete strategies to address the problem of violence against women migrant workers,

"*Encouraging* the continuing participation of civil society in developing and implementing appropriate measures to support innovative partnerships among public agencies, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society for combating violence against women migrant workers,

"*Realizing* that the movement of a significant number of women migrant workers may be facilitated and made possible by means of fraudulent or irregular documentation and sham marriages with the object of migration, that this may be facilitated through, among other things, the Internet, and that these women migrant workers are more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation,

"*Recognizing* the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels in protecting and promoting the rights and welfare of women migrant workers,

"*Recognizing also* the importance of exploring the link between migration and trafficking in order to further efforts towards protecting women migrant workers from potential and existing violence,

"*Encouraged* by some measures adopted by some countries of destination to alleviate the plight of women migrant workers residing in their areas of jurisdiction, such as the establishment of protection mechanisms for migrant workers, facilitating their access to mechanisms for reporting complaints or providing assistance during legal proceedings,

"*Underlining* the important role of relevant United Nations treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of human rights conventions and the relevant special procedures, within their respective mandates, in addressing the problem of violence against women migrant workers and in protecting and promoting their rights and welfare,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on violence against women, its causes and consequences, with regard to violence against women migrant workers, and encourages the Special Rapporteurs to continue to address the issue of violence against women migrant workers and their human rights, in particular the problems of gender-based violence and of discrimination, as well as trafficking in women;

"3. *Notes with appreciation* the findings contained in the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 2004: Women and International Migration, including its recommendations for concrete actions aimed at helping empower migrant women, including women migrant workers, and reducing their vulnerability to abuse;

"4. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on 1 July 2003;

"5. *Requests* all Governments to continue to cooperate fully with both Special Rapporteurs in the performance of their tasks and mandated duties, including by making available to them information on violence against women migrant workers and by reacting promptly to their urgent appeals, and encourages Governments to give serious consideration to inviting them to visit their countries;

"6. *Calls upon* all Governments to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies on international migration, including, inter alia, for the protection of women migrants from violence and abuse;

"7. *Urges* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to strengthen further their national efforts to protect and promote the rights and welfare of women migrant workers, including

through sustained bilateral, regional, interregional and international cooperation, by developing strategies and joint action and taking into account the innovative approaches and experiences of individual Member States, and to establish and maintain continuing dialogues to facilitate the exchange of information;

"8. *Also urges* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to support and allocate appropriate resources for programmes aimed at strengthening preventive action, in particular information for target groups, education and campaigns to increase public awareness of this issue at the national and grass-roots levels, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations;

"9. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, of measures to inform women migrant workers of their rights and the benefits to which they are entitled, and encourages other Member States to adopt appropriate measures in this regard;

"10. *Calls upon* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, if they have not done so, to put in place penal and criminal sanctions to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers and, to the extent possible, to provide, and to encourage non-governmental organizations to provide, victims of violence with the full range of immediate assistance and protection, such as counselling, legal and consular assistance, temporary shelter and other measures that will allow them to be present during the judicial process, as well as to establish reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for returning women migrant workers to their countries of origin;

"11. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to support and, if they have not done so, to formulate and implement training programmes for their law enforcers, prosecutors and service providers with a view to instilling among those public sector workers the necessary skills and attitude to ensure the delivery of proper and professional interventions for women migrant workers who are subjected to abuse and violence;

"12. *Also encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to adopt policies and measures or strengthen existing ones that protect the rights of migrant women workers, and to consider the adoption of appropriate legal measures against intermediaries who deliberately encourage the clandestine movement of workers and who exploit women migrant workers;

"13. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to cooperate towards a better understanding of the problems of women and international migration, including to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of the kind of data that can explain the causes and consequences of those problems in order to provide a firm basis for appropriate policies and programmes;

"14. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin, transit and destination, to avail themselves of the expertise of the United Nations, including the United Nations Statistics Division of the

Secretariat and other relevant bodies, such as the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to develop appropriate national data-collection methodologies that will generate comparable data on violence against women migrant workers as bases for research and analysis of the subject;

"15. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to relevant International Labour Organization conventions and to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as all human rights treaties that contribute to the protection of the rights of women migrant workers;

"16. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on 25 December 2003 and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on 28 January 2004 and encourages Governments to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Protocols;

"17. *Encourages* the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider developing a general recommendation on the situation of women migrant workers;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as the International Organization for Migration, and the reports of relevant Special Rapporteurs, as well as other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations."

30. At its 41st meeting, on 15 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/60/L.16/Rev.1) submitted by Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, El Salvador, Ethiopia and Haiti joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

32. Also at the 41st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.16/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.17

33. At the 19th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (A/C.3/60/L.17). Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Norway orally revised the text as follows:

(a) At the beginning of the eighth preambular paragraph, the word "Recalling" was replaced by the word "Welcoming";

(b) In operative paragraph 15, the words "on a temporary basis" were replaced by the words "on an exceptional and temporary basis".

35. At the 29th meeting, on 28 October, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.17, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.3/60/L.20).

36. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States made a statement in which separate recorded votes were requested on operative paragraphs 14 and 15 and on the draft resolution as a whole (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

37. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway and Cuba (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

38. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on operative paragraph 14 of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.17. The paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to 2, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,

Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Kuwait, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates.

39. Before the vote, a general statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

40. A statement in explanation of vote was made before the vote by the representative of New Zealand, and after the vote by the representative of Japan (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

41. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on operative paragraph 15 of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.17, as orally revised. The paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 128 to 13, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of),

Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia.

Against:

Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Qatar, Singapore.

42. Before the vote, a general statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

43. Statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Pakistan, Kuwait, Cuba and India, and after the vote by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Japan, Algeria, Egypt, China, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

44. A statement was made by the representative of Burkina Faso, in which she announced that her delegation had withdrawn as sponsor of the draft resolution (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

45. Also at the 29th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.17, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 160 to 1, with no abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

46. Before the vote, a general statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.3/60/SR.29).

G. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

47. At its 41st meeting, on 15 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/281) (see para. 49).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

48. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
In-depth study on all forms of violence against women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/185 of 22 December 2003, entitled "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the study;[1]

2. *Welcomes*:

(a) The work undertaken so far in conducting the study, in particular at the expert group meeting on data and statistics on violence against women, held in Geneva from 11 to 14 April 2005, and the expert group meeting on good practices in combating violence against women, held in Vienna from 17 to 20 May 2005;

(b) The initiatives taken at the national, regional and international levels to highlight the study and contribute to its preparation, including the workshop on violence against women, held in Paris on 28 and 29 April 2005, and the consultation at United Nations Headquarters, on 6 and 7 September 2005;

3. *Stresses once again* the importance, when conducting the study, of close cooperation with:

(a) All relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

(b) All relevant parts of the Secretariat, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the regional commissions;

(c) United Nations treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(d) Special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To seize all opportunities to raise awareness on the conduct of the study and solicit contributions, and in this regard notes with appreciation the launch of a website dedicated to the study and the online discussion that took place from 26 September to 15 October 2005;

[1] A/60/211.

(b) To ensure that the conduct of the study on all forms of violence against women will be carried out in close cooperation with the in-depth study on the question of violence against children requested in its resolution 56/138 of 19 December 2001 so as to enable the exchange of appropriate information;

(c) To continue to provide opportunities for consultations with Member States and other stakeholders and to solicit information, including on strategies, policies, programmes and best practices, including from regional organizations;

(d) To continue and, where appropriate, to strengthen cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations in the preparation of the study;

5. *Urges* all relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes to fully cooperate with the Secretary-General in the conduct of the study and, whenever possible, draw attention to it, so as to expand opportunities for contribution to its preparation and follow-up;

6. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to the funding of the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women in order to meet the budgetary requirements for the study and to provide, as applicable, the Secretary-General with updated information on issues to be covered by the study;

7. *Decides*:

(a) To extend to the sixty-first session of the General Assembly the deadline for submission of the report mentioned in subparagraph (d) of its resolution 58/185, in time for its in-depth consideration at that session, at the latest by early September 2006;

(b) To consider the report at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

Draft resolution II
United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which it established the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme, as well as its resolution 56/130 of 19 December 2001,

Reaffirming the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[1] which recognizes the special role of the Fund in the promotion of economic and political empowerment of women, and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[2]

Welcoming the declaration adopted by the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,[3] which emphasizes that implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action is essential to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming also the commitment of Heads of State and Government gathered at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, as set out in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Reaffirming the primary and essential role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women, in promoting the advancement of women and gender equality,

Reaffirming also all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] and noting that the number of States parties to the Convention is among the highest for human rights conventions,

Welcoming the contributions that the Fund has made in supporting initiatives of Member States, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations to formulate and implement activities that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Recalling its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and stressing the need for all organizations of the United Nations

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I.A.

[4] Resolution 60/1.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

development system to implement their global, regional and country-level activities in accordance with their mandates,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 and Council resolution 2004/4 of 7 July 2004 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/54 of 27 July 2005, entitled "United Nations Development Fund for Women",

Noting the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme directions, as stipulated in the annex to resolution 39/125,

1. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, containing a results-focused report on progress in implementing its multi-year funding framework 2004-2007;[6]

2. *Commends* the focus by the Fund on strategic programmes in its four core areas of work, reducing feminized poverty, ending violence against women, halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and achieving gender equality in democratic governance and in post-conflict countries, and on supporting innovative programming within the context of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] as well as commitments made at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[2] and at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;[7]

3. *Notes with appreciation* the increased synergy between the United Nations Development Fund for Women and other funds, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and calls upon these entities to continue their collaborative efforts;

4. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system, within their organizational mandates, to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and to articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

5. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to contribute to the harmonization and coordination processes of United Nations reform through, inter alia, strengthened partnerships with other funds, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system and through the promotion of development, including technical cooperation, women's human rights and a gender-equality perspective in the policies, guidelines and tools developed by the United Nations Development Group;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing grass-roots work, and, in order to achieve better coordination with other United Nations bodies, encourages the Fund's participation in relevant high-level inter-agency coordination mechanisms;

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[6] A/60/274.

[7] E/CN.6/2005/2.

7. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Fund and other United Nations funds and programmes to strengthen the gender-equality and women's empowerment perspective in formulation, implementation and evaluation processes related to national development plans and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty, including poverty reduction strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations development assistance frameworks where they exist, and urges the Fund to support these processes;

8. *Encourages* the Fund to support strengthened and coordinated action on gender equality at the country level, in collaboration with the resident coordinator system, including by advocating and building the capacity of gender theme groups within United Nations country teams;

9. *Urges* the United Nations development system to avail itself of the technical and coordination experience of the Fund on gender issues while undertaking efforts to implement gender mainstreaming internally;

10. *Encourages* Member States and United Nations organizations to explore with the Fund possible innovative representational arrangements, including through the use of seconded staff, project offices and other means;

11. *Notes* the activities undertaken by the Fund in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 56/130, including activities relating to the impact of armed conflict on women and the role of women in peacebuilding, and the support it provides for the participation of women in peace processes, and urges the Fund to increase its efforts and enhance its capacity to support a coordinated approach of the United Nations system to strengthen gender justice in peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction, including cooperation, as appropriate, with the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as well as Member States, regional organizations and other United Nations partners;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, established by resolution 50/166 of 22 December 1995, as a critical response to the deep concern expressed at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly regarding the persistence of violence and crimes against women in all parts of the world, and urges all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to consider contributing or increasing contributions to the Trust Fund;

13. *Encourages* the Fund to continue to support the gender-equality and women's empowerment goals and targets of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[8] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, by working closely with women who are affected by or infected with HIV/AIDS to develop their capacity to influence programmes and policies, building on its partnerships within the United Nations system, in particular with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

14. *Also encourages* the Fund to respond to country requests for the development or strengthening of accountability mechanisms for gender equality, including by building the capacity of Governments to undertake gender-responsive budget analysis and to use sex-disaggregated data as a basis for gender-responsive public-policy formulation;

[8] Resolution S-26/2.

15. *Welcomes* the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the empowerment of women in all of the regions in which it operates, and notes with appreciation the enhanced programme activities of the Fund in the African region;

16. *Encourages* the Fund to strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, and to provide assistance in order to implement the commitments on gender equality contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[4]

17. *Also encourages* the Fund to continue to assist Governments in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] in order to advance gender equality at all levels, including by reinforcing the cooperation between Governments and civil society, especially women's organizations, and by supporting efforts to follow up, as appropriate, the concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

18. *Recognizes with appreciation* the increases in both core and particularly non-core contributions to the Fund made by Member States, private organizations and foundations, whose increased contributions demonstrate their commitment to the issues on which the Fund is working;

19. *Invites*, accordingly, Member States, non-governmental organizations and members of private organizations and foundations that have contributed to the Fund to continue to contribute and to consider increasing their financial contributions, and urges others that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund to enable it to reach the targets for core resources in its multi-year funding framework.

Draft resolution III
Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/129 of 19 December 2001 and 58/146 of 22 December 2003,

Recalling also the importance attached to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[1] the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action,[3] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly[4] and their ten-year review and appraisal[5] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[6]

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] in which Member States resolved, inter alia, to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8] in which they also resolved to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by taking all necessary resolute action,

Welcoming the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session[9] in the context of the ten-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the agreed conclusions on women's participation in and access to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-seventh session,[10]

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[1] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/60/38), part I, annex I.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] Resolution 60/1.

[9] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I.A.

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 7* (E/2003/27), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/44.

Welcoming further the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[11] as well as the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[12] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[13] which called upon Governments to mainstream the gender perspective into development at all levels and in all sectors,

Welcoming the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2003 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted on 2 July 2003,[14] which stressed the need for rural development to become an integral part of national and international development policies and of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system, and called for an enhanced role for rural women at all levels of rural development, including decision-making,

Recognizing the critical role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty,

Noting that some effects of globalization may deepen the socio-economic marginalization of rural women,

Noting also that the globalization process has had some benefits by providing opportunities for wage employment for rural women in new sectors,

Mindful of the fact that the available data and existing tools of measurement and analysis are insufficient for a full understanding of the gender implications of the processes of globalization and rural change, and their impact on rural women,

Recognizing the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at further improving the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[15]

2. *Invites* Member States, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations and civil society, as appropriate, to continue their efforts to implement the outcome of and to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, including their reviews, and to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women, including indigenous women, in their national, regional and global development strategies by, inter alia:

(a) Creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and ensuring attention to their needs and contributions, including through enhanced cooperation and a gender perspective, and their full participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of macroeconomic policies and

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[11] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[12] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[13] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 35.

[15] A/60/165.

programmes and poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, based on the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Pursuing the political and socio-economic empowerment of rural women and supporting their full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels, including through affirmative action, where appropriate, and support for women's organizations, labour union or other associations and civil society groups promoting rural women's rights;

(c) Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes, including budget policies, paying increased attention to the needs of rural women so as to ensure that they benefit from policies and programmes adopted in all spheres and that the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty is reduced;

(d) Ensuring that the perspectives of rural women are taken into account and that they participate in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and activities related to emergencies, natural disasters, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

(e) Investing in and strengthening efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women through improving availability, access to and use of critical rural infrastructure, such as energy and transport, capacity-building and human resources development measures and the provision of a safe and reliable water supply and sanitation, nutritional programmes, affordable housing programmes, education and literacy programmes and health and social support measures, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support;

(f) Designing and implementing policies that promote and protect the enjoyment by rural women and girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and creating an environment that does not tolerate violations of their rights, including domestic violence, sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence;

(g) Developing specific assistance programmes and advisory services to promote economic skills of rural women in banking, modern trading and financial procedures and providing microcredit and other financial and business services to a greater number of women in rural areas, in particular female-headed households, for their economic empowerment;

(h) Considering adopting, where appropriate, national legislation to protect the knowledge, innovations and practices of women in indigenous and local communities relating to traditional medicines, biodiversity and indigenous technologies;

(i) Taking steps towards ensuring that women's unpaid work and contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, including income generated in the informal sector, are visible and supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment of rural women, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources;

(j) Addressing the lack of timely, reliable and sex-disaggregated data, including through intensifying efforts to include women's unpaid work in official statistics, and developing a systematic and comparative research base on rural women that will inform policy and programme decisions;

(k) Designing and revising laws to ensure that, where private ownership of land and property exists, rural women are accorded full and equal rights to own land and other property, including through the right to inheritance, and undertaking administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, appropriate technologies and access to markets and information;

(l) Promoting programmes to enable rural women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men to share equally with women household and childcare responsibilities;

(m) Mobilizing resources, including at the national level and through official development assistance, for increasing women's access to existing savings and credit schemes, as well as targeted programmes that provide women with capital, knowledge and tools that enhance their economic capacities;

(n) Supporting a gender-sensitive educational system that considers rural women's specific needs in order to eliminate gender stereotypes and discriminatory tendencies affecting them;

3. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to pay due attention to the situation of rural women in the consideration of the priority themes;

4. *Invites* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular those dealing with issues of development, to address and support the empowerment of rural women and their specific needs in their programmes and strategies, including in the context of globalization;

5. *Stresses* the need to identify the best practices for ensuring that rural women have access to and full participation in the area of information and communication technologies, and invites the World Summit on the Information Society, at its second phase in Tunis, to take into consideration, while addressing gender issues, the priorities and needs of rural women and girls as active users of information and ensure their participation in developing and implementing global information and communication technology strategies;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations and the relevant organizations of its system to ensure that the needs of rural women are mainstreamed into the integrated process of follow-up to the major summits and conferences in the economic and social fields, in particular the Millennium Summit, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2005 review of the progress achieved in implementing all the commitments made in the Beijing Platform for Action,[3] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4] and the 2005 World Summit;

7. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the concluding comments and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concerning their reports to the Committee when formulating policies and designing programmes focused on the improvement of the situation of rural women, including those to be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, addressing different aspects of the empowerment of rural women.

Draft resolution IV
Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on the situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in particular resolutions 55/219 of 23 December 2000, 56/125 of 19 December 2001, 57/175 of 18 December 2002, 58/244 of 23 December 2003 and 59/260 of 23 December 2004,

Reaffirming its resolution 57/311 of 18 June 2003 on the financial situation of the Institute,

Welcoming the contributions of the Institute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[1] and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2]

Taking note with appreciation of the progress report on the Institute by its Director with respect to the implementation of the programme of work for the period October 2004-May 2005,[3] which measures progress through the utilization of indicators of achievement as established in the workplan for 2005,

Taking note of the letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, in his capacity as President of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, addressed to the President of the General Assembly,[4]

Welcoming the approval by the Executive Board of the Institute of the proposed workplan for 2006 and its endorsement of the operational budget for 2006,[5]

Recognizing the contributions of the Institute in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in the areas of security, international migration, in particular remittances and development, and governance and political participation,

Bearing in mind the importance of the medium- and long-term stability of the Institute, in order to strengthen the initiatives to be developed in the context of the fund-raising strategy and the consolidation of the revitalization of the Institute,

Reaffirming the importance of seeking medium-term sustainable financial resources for the Institute,

Welcoming the decision of the Executive Board to actively promote a fund-raising strategy for the Institute,

Bearing in mind the recommendation made by the Executive Board at its second session, held on 1 June 2005, that the report of the Director of the Institute,

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] INSTRAW/EB/2005/R.2/Rev.1.

[4] A/C.3/60/11.

[5] INSTRAW/EB/2005/R.3/Rev.1.

the proposed operational budget for 2006 and other relevant documents be submitted to the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the implementation of the programme of work and strategic plan for the Institute will contribute to a comprehensive discussion on international migration and development from a gender perspective,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Requests* the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, in accordance with its mandate, to coordinate further its activities and to develop its programme of work in collaboration with other relevant United Nations entities, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and calls upon those entities to continue their collaborative efforts;

3. *Also requests* the Institute, in accordance with its mandate, to collaborate with the United Nations system, national machinery, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in promoting international cooperation to foster women's empowerment and gender equality, including through, inter alia, promoting better access to education for women and girls, and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in all policies and programmes;

4. *Further requests* the Institute, in accordance with its mandate and in close coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant United Nations programmes and funds, to actively participate in and contribute to discussions on issues related to international migration and development, in particular in the preparation for and during the high-level dialogue thereon to be held in September 2006, during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Institute, in accordance with its mandate, and in close coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the other relevant United Nations programmes and funds, to actively participate in and contribute to the examination of the special theme for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2006, entitled "International migration and development";

6. *Encourages* the Institute to continue, in close cooperation with other relevant United Nations bodies, to promote and undertake research and training programmes on gender mainstreaming, within the context of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[1] as well as the commitments made at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Institute, within its mandate, to continue to assist countries in promoting and supporting the political participation and economic and social advancement of women through training programmes;

[6] A/60/372.

8. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate;

9. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund, particularly during this critical transitional period;

10. *Decides* to provide its full support to the current efforts to revitalize the Institute and, in this regard, to provide it with the requisite funds to enable it to carry out its core functions for the biennium 2006-2007;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V
Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on violence against women migrant workers and those adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[1]

Reaffirming the provisions concerning women migrant workers contained in the outcome documents of the World Conference on Human Rights,[2] the International Conference on Population and Development,[3] the Fourth World Conference on Women[4] and the World Summit for Social Development[5] and their five-year reviews,

Noting with appreciation the various activities initiated by entities in the United Nations system, such as the Regional Programme on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the high-level panel discussion held by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session on "Integration of gender perspectives on macroeconomics", which included a discussion on the protection of women migrant workers, as well as other activities through which the plight of women migrant workers continues to be assessed and alleviated,

Recognizing the increasing feminization of international migration, which requires greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Noting the large numbers of women from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition who continue to venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families as a consequence of poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic conditions, and acknowledging the duty of the countries of origin, in cooperation with the international community, to try to create conditions that provide employment and economic security for their citizens,

Acknowledging the economic benefits that accrue to both the country of origin and the country of destination from the employment of women migrant workers,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against women migrant workers, including, inter alia, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, domestic and family violence, racist and xenophobic acts and abusive labour practices,

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[1] See resolution 48/104.

[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Noting the tendency of many migrant women to be employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work compared with that of men, which puts these women at greater risk of abuse and exploitation,

Emphasizing the need for objective, comprehensive and broad-based information, possibly including a database for research and analysis, and a wide exchange of experience and lessons learned by individual Member States and civil society in the formulation of policies and concrete strategies to address the problem of violence against women migrant workers,

Encouraging the continuing participation of civil society in developing and implementing appropriate measures to support innovative partnerships among public agencies, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society for combating violence against women migrant workers,

Realizing that the movement of a significant number of women migrant workers may be facilitated and made possible by means of fraudulent or irregular documentation and sham marriages with the object of migration, that this may be facilitated through, among other things, the Internet, and that these women migrant workers are more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation,

Recognizing the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels in protecting and promoting the rights and welfare of women migrant workers,

Recognizing also the importance of exploring the link between migration and trafficking in order to further efforts towards protecting women migrant workers from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse,

Encouraged by some measures adopted by some countries of destination to alleviate the plight of women migrant workers residing in their areas of jurisdiction, such as the establishment of protection mechanisms for migrant workers, facilitating their access to mechanisms for reporting complaints or providing assistance during legal proceedings,

Underlining the important role of relevant United Nations treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of human rights conventions and the relevant special procedures, within their respective mandates, in addressing the problem of violence against women migrant workers and in protecting and promoting their rights and welfare,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants[7] and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on violence against women, its causes and consequences,[8] with regard to violence against women migrant workers, and encourages all Special Rapporteurs whose mandates relate to the subject of violence against women migrant workers to address the issue of violence against women migrant workers and their human rights, in particular the problems of gender-based violence and of discrimination, as well as trafficking in women;

[6] A/60/137 and Corr.1.

[7] E/CN.4/2005/85 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4.

[8] E/CN.4/2005/72 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5.

3. *Notes* the findings contained in the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 2004: Women and International Migration,[9] including its recommendations for concrete actions aimed at helping empower migrant women, including women migrant workers, and reducing their vulnerability to abuse;

4. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[10] on 1 July 2003;

5. *Requests* all Governments to continue to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteurs mentioned in paragraph 2 above in the performance of their tasks and mandated duties, including by making available to them requested information on violence against women migrant workers and by reacting promptly to their urgent appeals, and encourages Governments to give serious consideration to inviting them to visit their countries;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies on international migration, including, inter alia, for the protection of women migrants from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse;

7. *Urges* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to strengthen further their national efforts to protect and promote the rights and welfare of women migrant workers, including through sustained bilateral, regional, interregional and international cooperation, by developing strategies and joint action and taking into account the innovative approaches and experiences of individual Member States, and to establish and maintain continuing dialogues to facilitate the exchange of information;

8. *Also urges* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to support and allocate appropriate resources for programmes aimed at strengthening preventive action, in particular information for target groups, education and campaigns to increase public awareness of this issue at the national and grass-roots levels, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, of measures to inform women migrant workers of their rights and the benefits to which they are entitled, and encourages other Member States to adopt appropriate measures in this regard;

10. *Calls upon* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, if they have not done so, to put in place penal and criminal sanctions to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers and, to the extent possible, to provide, and to encourage non-governmental organizations to provide, victims of violence with the full range of immediate assistance and protection, such as counselling, legal and consular assistance, temporary shelter and other measures that will allow them to be present during the judicial process, as well as to establish reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for returning women migrant workers to their countries of origin;

11. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to support and, if they have not done so, to formulate and

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[9] A/59/287 and Add.1.

[10] Resolution 45/158, annex.

implement training programmes for their law enforcers, prosecutors and service providers with a view to instilling among those public-sector workers the necessary skills and attitude to ensure the delivery of proper and professional interventions for women migrant workers who are subjected to abuse and violence;

12. *Also encourages* concerned Governments to adopt measures or strengthen existing ones that protect the human rights of migrant women workers, regardless of their immigration status, including, inter alia, in policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers and appropriate legal measures against intermediaries who deliberately encourage the clandestine movement of workers and who exploit women migrant workers, so as to reduce the vulnerability of migrant women to exploitation, ill treatment and trafficking, and to consider expanding dialogue among States on devising innovative methods to promote legal channels of migration, inter alia, in order to deter illegal migration;

13. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to cooperate towards a better understanding of the problems of women and international migration, including to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of the kind of data that can explain the causes and consequences of those problems, explore the links between migration and trafficking, and identify the causes of undocumented migration and its economic, social and demographic impact, as well as its implications for the formulation and application of social, economic and migration policies, including those relating to women migrant workers;

14. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin, transit and destination, to avail themselves of the expertise of the United Nations, including the United Nations Statistics Division of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies, such as the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, to develop appropriate national data-collection methodologies that will generate comparable data on violence against women migrant workers as bases for research and analysis of the subject;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to relevant International Labour Organization conventions and to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as all human rights treaties that contribute to the protection of the rights of women migrant workers;

16. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[11] on 25 December 2003, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[12] on 28 January 2004, and encourages Governments to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Protocols;

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[11] Resolution 55/25, annex II.

[12] Ibid., annex III.

17. *Encourages* the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider developing a general recommendation on the situation of women migrant workers;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and the International Organization for Migration, as well as the reports of the Special Rapporteurs mentioned in paragraph 2 above, and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations.

Draft resolution VI
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/145 of 22 December 2003 and its previous resolutions on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Reiterating the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women throughout the world,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[1] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the human rights of women and the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Acknowledging the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, which includes the integration of the human rights of women into the mainstream of United Nations activities system-wide,

Reaffirming the commitments made in the political declaration[2] and the outcome document[3] of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", in particular paragraphs 68 (*c*) and (*d*) concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[4] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[5]

Welcoming the declaration of the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, which recognizes that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[6] and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women,[7]

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[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[2] Resolution S-23/2, annex.
[3] Resolution S-23/3, annex.
[4] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[5] Resolution 54/4, annex.
[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* (E/2005/27-E/CN.6/2005/11), chap. I, sect. A, para. 4.

Recalling that, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[8] heads of State and Government resolved to implement the Convention,

Recognizing that the equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms will promote the realization of the rights of the child, bearing in mind the special needs of girls, and acknowledging the mutual reinforcement of the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child[9] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[10]

Noting that 18 December 2004 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and welcoming the statement of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to commemorate the occasion,[11]

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that national reports should contain information on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,[12] in accordance with paragraph 323 of the Platform,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on its thirtieth and thirty-first[13] and thirty-second and thirty-third sessions,[14]

Expressing concern at the great number of reports that are overdue (187), in particular initial reports, which constitutes an obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[15] on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[4]

2. *Also welcomes* the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred and eighty, while expressing disappointment that universal ratification of the Convention was not achieved by 2000, and urges all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so;

3. *Further welcomes* the rapidly growing number of States parties to the Optional Protocol,[5] which now stands at seventy-three, and urges other States parties to the Convention to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol;

4. *Urges* States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto and to take into consideration the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

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[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[10] Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

[11] CEDAW/C/2005/I/4, annex III.

[12] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/59/38).

[14] Ibid., *Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/60/38).

[15] A/60/206.

5. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, as well as Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, as appropriate, to strengthen assistance to States parties, upon their request, in implementing the Convention;

6. *Notes* that some States parties have modified their reservations, expresses satisfaction that some reservations have been withdrawn, and urges States parties to limit the extent of any reservations that they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible, to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them and to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention;

7. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Committee of revised reporting guidelines,[16] and urges States parties to adhere to the revised guidelines, in particular with regard to the content and length of reports;

8. *Recalls* the great number of overdue reports, in particular initial reports, and urges States parties to the Convention to make every possible effort to submit their reports on the implementation of the Convention in a timely manner, in accordance with article 18 thereof;

9. *Also recalls* its resolution 50/202 of 22 December 1995, in which it took note with approval of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which has yet to enter into force;

10. *Strongly urges* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties can be reached as soon as possible and the amendment enter into force;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the Committee to improve the efficiency of its working methods, in particular the measures introduced following the informal meeting held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, from 5 to 7 May 2004,[17] and encourages the Committee to enhance its activities in this regard, bearing in mind the need to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Committee;

12. *Notes* decision 33/I of the Committee,[18] in which it requests an extension of its meeting time;

13. *Also notes* that in the three years since the holding of the exceptional session, in August 2002, a new backlog of reports of States parties has accumulated;

14. *Decides* to authorize the Committee to hold three annual sessions of three weeks each, with a one-week pre-sessional working group for each session, effective from January 2006 as a temporary measure, and to continue to authorize two annual sessions of the Working Group on Communications under the Optional Protocol to the Convention;

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[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/57/38), part two, annex.

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/59/38).

[18] Ibid., *Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/60/38), part two, chap. I.

15. *Also decides* to authorize the Committee to meet on an exceptional and temporary basis in 2006 and 2007 for up to seven days in parallel working groups during its third (July/August) annual session in 2006 and its first (January) and third (July/August) annual sessions in 2007, taking due account of equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of considering reports of States parties submitted under article 18 of the Convention;

16. *Urges* the Committee to evaluate progress, and decides to assess the situation with regard to the Committee's meeting time after two years, also taking into account the wider context of treaty body reform;

17. *Encourages* the Secretariat to extend further technical assistance to States parties, upon their request, to strengthen their capacity in the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports, and invites Governments to contribute to those efforts;

18. *Invites* States parties to make use of the technical assistance provided by the Secretariat to facilitate the preparation of reports, in particular initial reports;

19. *Encourages* the continued participation of members of the Committee in inter-committee meetings and meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, including those on methods of work relating to the State reporting system;

20. *Encourages* the Committee, within its mandate, to continue to contribute to the efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the treaty bodies;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/4 of 6 October 1999, to provide the resources, including staff and facilities, necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee within its full mandate, taking into account in particular the entry into force of the Optional Protocol;

22. *Urges* Governments, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

23. *Encourages* States parties to disseminate the concluding comments adopted in relation to the consideration of their reports, as well as the general recommendations of the Committee;

24. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to build women's knowledge and understanding of and capacity to utilize human rights instruments, in particular the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto;

25. *Urges* the specialized agencies, at the invitation of the Committee, to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

26. *Welcomes* the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Committee;

27. *Invites* the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address the General Assembly at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions under the item on the advancement of women;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the present resolution.

49. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/281).

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Agenda item 65

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pedro **Cardoso** (Brazil)

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century'" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a general discussion on agenda item 65 jointly with item 64 at its 10th to 14th meetings, from 11 to 13 October, and considered proposals and took action on item 65 at its 43rd meeting, on 18 November 2005. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/60/SR.10-14 and 43).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/60/170);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women (A/60/211);

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(c) Letter dated 5 July 2005 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Doha Declaration and Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77, held at Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005 (A/60/111);

(d) Letter dated 21 September 2005 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Beijing Plus 10 Declaration: solidarity for gender equality, development and peace, adopted at the Beijing Plus 10 Conference to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (A/60/371).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 11 October, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Director of the Internal Audit Division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (see A/C.3/60/SR.10).

5. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (see A/C.3/60/SR.10).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.67

6. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/60/L.67), which was submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. Following a statement by the Vice-Chairperson, Catarina Carvalho (Portugal), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.67 without a vote (see para. 10).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (see A/C.3/60/SR.43).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 59/168 of 20 December 2004,

Deeply convinced that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[1] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[2] are important contributions to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and must be translated into effective action by all States, the United Nations system and other organizations concerned,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women contained therein, the commitments made at the major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, as well as the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit in this regard,

Welcoming progress made towards achieving gender equality, but stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session,

Recognizing that the responsibility for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session rests primarily at the national level and that strengthened efforts are necessary in this respect, and reiterating that enhanced international cooperation is essential for full, effective and accelerated implementation,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting the empowerment of women and achieving gender equality by transforming structures of inequality, and reaffirming also the commitment to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, as well as the commitment to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender equality,

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

Reaffirming also that the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms is essential for the empowerment of women and girls,

Reaffirming further that the full representation and full and equal participation of women in political, social and economic decision-making in society enhances social and economic development policies and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[1] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2] and welcomes the ten-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the outcome transmitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, including to the 2005 World Summit, in Council decision 2005/232 of 20 July 2005;

3. *Emphasizes* that the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the outcomes of United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, as well as the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as all women and men to fully commit themselves and to intensify their contributions to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session;

5. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[5] are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and in this regard welcomes the contributions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to promoting the implementation of the Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, and invites States parties to the Convention to include information on measures taken to enhance implementation at the national level in their reports to the Committee under article 18 of the Convention;

6. *Calls upon* States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto[6] and to take into consideration the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee, and also calls upon those Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol;

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[4] A/60/170.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[6] Resolution 54/4, annex.

7. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on the Status of Women will continue to play a central role in the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session and in this regard welcomes their reaffirmation in the outcome of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, calls upon the Commission to give particular attention to the sharing of experiences and good practices in overcoming challenges to the full implementation at the national and international levels, and in this regard encourages all actors, inter alia Governments, the United Nations system, other international organizations and civil society, to continue to support the work of the Commission;

8. *Calls upon* Governments, the relevant funds and programmes, organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and invites the international financial institutions and all relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to intensify action to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, through:

(a) Sustained political will and commitment at the national, regional and international levels to take further action, inter alia, through the mainstreaming of gender perspectives, including through the development and use of gender equality indicators, as applicable, into all policies and programmes and the promotion of full and equal participation and empowerment of women, and enhanced international cooperation;

(b) Promotion and protection of, and respect for, the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women, including through the full implementation by States of their obligations under all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(c) Respect for the rule of law, including legislation, and continued efforts to repeal laws and eradicate policies and practices that discriminate against women and girls, and to adopt laws and promote practices that protect their rights and promote gender equality;

(d) Strengthening the role of national institutional mechanisms for gender equality and the advancement of women, including through financial and other appropriate assistance;

(e) Undertaking socio-economic policies that promote sustainable development and ensure poverty eradication programmes, especially for women, and strengthening the provision of and ensuring equal access to adequate, affordable and accessible public and social services, including education and training at all levels, as well as to all types of permanent and sustainable social protection/social security systems for women throughout their life cycle, and supporting national efforts in this regard;

(f) Adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for the developing countries, including the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources;

(g) Increased partnerships among Governments, civil society and the private sector;

(h) Encouraging joint responsibility of men and boys with women and girls in the promotion of gender equality;

9. *Reaffirms* that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent violence against women and girls, provide protection to the victims, and investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against women and girls, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls upon Governments to elaborate and implement strategies in this regard;

10. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to support the role and contribution of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and women's organizations, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session;

11. *Notes* that, at its fiftieth session, the Commission on the Status of Women will continue to discuss its working methods and develop a new programme of work to begin in 2007, and in this respect requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission with recommendations for enhancing the Commission's work as well as proposals for future themes;

12. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council to continue its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of its work and that of its subsidiary bodies, through, inter alia, implementation of its agreed conclusions 1997/2[7] and its resolution 2004/4 of 7 July 2004;

13. *Notes* the efforts of its Main Committees to pay attention to gender issues, and resolves to intensify such efforts to fully mainstream a gender perspective in their work, as well as in all future United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions and in their follow-up processes;

14. *Requests* all bodies that deal with programme and budgetary matters, including the Committee for Programme and Coordination, to ensure that programmes, plans and budgets visibly mainstream gender perspectives;

15. *Reaffirms* the primary and essential role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women, in promoting the advancement of women and gender equality;

16. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, while noting the fifth anniversary of its adoption and the open debates in the Security Council on women and peace and security;

17. *Recognizes* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and urges Governments and the United Nations system to take further steps to ensure the integration of a gender perspective and the full and equal participation of women in all efforts to promote peace and security, as well as to increase their role in decision-making at all levels, including through the development of national action plans and strategies;

[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

18. *Calls upon* all parts of the United Nations system to continue to play an active role in ensuring the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, as reaffirmed in the Declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session,[8] through, inter alia, the work of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women and the maintenance of gender specialists in all entities of the United Nations system, as well as through ensuring that all personnel, especially in the field, receive training and appropriate follow-up, including tools, guidance and support, for gender mainstreaming;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", as well as to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress on gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and to recommend further measures to enhance implementation.

[8] See Economic and Social Council decision 2005/232.